

twenty drops Vegetable Oil on sugar, internally, then heat oil and massage the throat, chest, and back. After this is done, apply a layer of absorbent cotton on the chest, from the chin down well over the lung area. This cotton should be saturated with the hot oil and a second piece of dry cotton placed over the saturated layer, to hold in the heat. The same process should be used on the patient's back. (When properly applied, it will require about two bottles of the oil to care for the chest and back.) If the patient is not showing marked improvement in four hours, repeat the treatment. While taking this treatment, give the patient as much hot lemonade as possible. The above treatment proved very successful in the epidemic of 1917-18, when I treated hundreds of cases in these cities with phenomenal results, losing less than one per cent where I had the opportunity of treating them first * * * Buy an extra bottle or two now as Sufferers were unable to obtain this Oil during the last epidemic. * * * Always Heat Oil For Best Results Except When Taken Internally. * * * Abscesses, acne, antiseptic boils, * * * breast, inflammation of, bronchitis, bronchial affections, * * * carbuncles, catarrh, chest, pain in, * * * colic, cough, cramps, croup, * * * diphtheria, ear diseases, eczema, eruptions, facial neuralgia, * * * glandular enlargements, hoarseness, * * * influenza, * * * itching skin, * * * laryngitis, lung colds, lumbago, mumps, nasal diseases, * * * neuritis, piles, pleurisy, pneumonia, rheumatic affections, * * * sciatica, skin affections, skin ulcers, snuffles, sore throat, * * * tonsillitis, * * * wens, whooping cough, wounds. (Testimonials) It will subdue the most stubborn cough, the worst case of croup, and if used in time will prevent pneumonia and bronchitis. * * * After a few applications of this hot Oil, his cough was nearly gone. If my boy has the croup * * * I use it in the same way and it gives almost instant relief. * * * a friend that suffered with terrible earache, ulcers gathered and broke in the head, one after another; she dropped the Oil in the ear as warm as she could stand it, frequently until she was relieved, and she has never had one since. Indian Vegetable Oil has been of great benefit to me whenever I have a cough * * * It has always relieved me at once * * * Indian Vegetable Oil * * * a sure cure for cough," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that the article was, in whole or in part, composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective in the treatment of disease or the prevention thereof.

On March 28, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16395. Adulteration and misbranding of morphia and atropine tablets, chloramine T tablets, potassium bromide tablets, and calcium lactate tablets. U. S. v. The Smith-Dorsey Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 22592. I. S. Nos. 2883-x, 2884-x, 2885-x, 2907-x.)

On March 20, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Smith-Dorsey Co., a corporation, Lincoln, Nebr., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in part on or about December 20, 1927, and in part on or about January 10, 1928, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Missouri, of quantities of morphia and atropine tablets, chloramine T tablets, potassium bromide tablets, and calcium lactate tablets, which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part, variously: "Morphia 1-4 gr. Atropine 1-150 gr. Smith-Dorsey Co. Lincoln, Neb.;" "Tablet Chloramine T 4.6 Grains Dakins Antiseptic;" "Tablets Potassium Bromide 5 Grains;" "Tablet Calcium Lactate 5 Grains."

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the information for the reason that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold in that each of the said morphia and atropine tablets was represented to contain 1/4 grain of morphia, whereas said tablets contained no morphia; each of the said chloramine T tablets was represented

to contain 4.6 grains of chloramine T, whereas each of said tablets contained less than so represented, to wit, not more than 0.0267 grain, i. e., approximately 1/40 grain of chloramine T; each of said potassium bromide tablets was represented to contain 5 grains of potassium bromide, whereas each of said tablets contained more than so represented, to wit, not less than 5.679 grains, i. e., 5 2/3 grains of potassium bromide; each of said calcium lactate tablets was represented to contain 5 grains of calcium lactate, whereas each of said tablets contained less than so represented, to wit, not more than 4.095 grains, i. e., 4 1/10 grains of calcium lactate.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tablets, Morphia 1-4 gr.," with respect to the morphia and atropine tablets, "Tablet Chloramine T 4.6 Grains," with respect to the chloramine T tablets, "Tablets Potassium Bromide, 5 Grains," with respect to the potassium bromide tablets, and "Tablet, Calcium Lactate, 5 Grains," with respect to the calcium lactate tablets, were false and misleading in that they represented that the said tablets each contained 1/4 grain of morphia, 4.6 grains of chloramine T, 5 grains of potassium bromide, or 5 grains of calcium lactate, as the case might be; whereas the said morphia and atropine tablets contained no morphia, the said chloramine T tablets contained less than 4.6 grains of chloramine T, the said potassium bromide tablets contained more than 5 grains of potassium bromide, and the said calcium lactate tablets contained less than 5 grains of calcium lactate. Misbranding of the said morphia and atropine tablets was alleged for the further reason that they contained morphine sulphate and the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity and proportion of morphine sulphate contained therein.

On March 23, 1929, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

16396. Misbranding of Asper-Lax. U. S. v. 11 Dozen Packages of Asperlax. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23403. I. S. No. 03097. S. No. 1565.)

On February 13, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 dozen packages of Asper-Lax, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by Asper-Lax (Inc.), New York, N. Y., on or about January 25, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained 4.3 grains of aspirin and 0.48 grain of phenolphthalein per tablet, colored with a pink dye.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements were false and misleading: (Tin container) "The Aspirin Laxative;" (circular) "The Laxative Aspirin. * * * The New Safe Aspirin * * * Asper-Lax the New Aspirin * * * Asper-Lax is aspirin in laxative form * * * and is entirely harmless * * * Asper-Lax may be safely administered to children." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, (tin container) "For the relief of * * * Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Influenza, Lagrippe," (circular) "Laxative Aspirin * * * the treatment of many serious and distressing ailments * * * Asper-Lax * * * while giving quick pain relief * * * remove the cause of the trouble by providing a gentle stimulant for liver action * * * when the digestive tract becomes clogged * * * la grippe and influenza are easily contracted by a system so weakened. Asper-Lax is aspirin in laxative form * * * will always be found helpful even when there is no apparent need for a laxative. * * * For * * * La Grippe and Influenza * * * For Toothache * * * The laxative aids nature in eliminating poisons discharged from the abscess. * * * Asper-Lax may be used * * * in all cases as you have been accustomed to take ordinary aspirin. You will find Asper-Lax more effective and the relief more lasting. * * * For Periodic Pains and Congestion: Many women have found Asper-Lax a great aid and comfort at these times. You will be amazed at how quickly and completely relief comes," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed,